```
import java.util.function.Predicate;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        String [] arr = {"A", "ab", "bab", "Aa", "bb", "baba", "aba", "Abab"};
        Predicate<String> p = s ->
        s.toUpperCase().substring(0,1).equals("A");
        processStringArray(arr, p);
     private static void processStringArray(String [] arr,
                                               Predicate<String>
        predicate) {
         for(String str : arr) {
             if(predicate.test(str)) {
                 System.out.println(str);
        }
     }
}
A -
Α
ab
Aa
aba
Abab
B - Runtime exception
C - Compilation error
D-
ab
aba
E -
Aa
Abab
```

Consider below code:

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
package com.training.oca;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = new String("Hello");
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(s);
        list.add(new String("Hello"));
        list.add(s);
        s.replace("l", "L");

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A [HeLLo, HeLLo, HeLLo]
- B [Hello, Hello, Hello]
- C [HeLLo, Hello, HeLLo]
- D [HeLLo, Hello, Hello]

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.Period;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        Period period = Period.of(0, 0, 0);
        System.out.println(period);
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - P0D

B - p0y0m0d

C - p0d

D - POYOMOD

Consider code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Character> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(0, 'V');
        list.add('T');
        list.add(1, 'E');
        list.add(3, '0');

        if(list.contains('0')) {
              list.remove('0');
        }

        for(char ch : list) {
             System.out.print(ch);
        }
    }
}
```

- A VTEO
- B Runtime exception
- C VET
- D VTE
- E VETO
- F Compilation error

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = new String("Core");
        String str2 = new String("CoRe");
        System.out.println(str1 = str2);
    }
}
A - CoRe
B - false
C - Core
D - true
```

Consider below code:

E - Compilation error

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
class MyLocalDate extends LocalDate {
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return super.getDayOfMonth() + "-" + super.getMonthValue()
           "-" + super.getYear();
    }
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        MyLocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("1980-03-16");
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A - 1980-03-16
B - 16-3-1980
C - An exception is thrown at runtime
D - 16-03-1980
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
class Student {
     private String name;
     private int age;
     Student(String name, int age) {
         this.name = name;
         this.age = age;
     }
     public String toString() {
         return "Student[" + name + ", " + age + "]";
}
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
students.add(new Student("James", 27));
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
         students.remove(new Student("James", 25));
         for(Student stud : students) {
             System.out.println(stud);
     }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A -
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 27]
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 25]
В-
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 27]
Student[James, 25]
C -
```

Student[James, 27] Student[James, 25] Student[James, 25]

D - Student[James, 27]

Below is the code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        list.add(new Integer(2));
        list.add(new Integer(1));
        list.add(new Integer(0));

        list.remove(list.indexOf(0));

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A [1, 0]
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C Compilation error
- D [2, 1]

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] names = { "Smith", "Brown", "Thomas", "Taylor",
        "Jones" };
       List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int x = 0; x < names.length; x++) {
           list.add(names[x]);
           switch (x) {
               case 2:
                   continue;
           break;
        System.out.println(list.size());
}
A - 0
B - 1
C - None of the other options
D - 5
E - 4
F - 2
G - 3
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");
        String s1 = sb.toString();
        String s2 = sb.toString();
        System.out.println(s1 == s2);
    }
}
A - false
B - Compilation error
C - An exception is thrown at runtime
```

D - true

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> dryFruits = new ArrayList<>();
        dryFruits.add("Walnut");
        dryFruits.add("Apricot");
        dryFruits.add("Almond");
        dryFruits.add("Date");
        Iterator<String> iterator = dryFruits.iterator();
        while(iterator.hasNext()) {
            String dryFruit = iterator.next();
            if(dryFruit.startsWith("A")) {
                dryFruits.remove(dryFruit);
        }
        System.out.println(dryFruits);
}
```

- A [Walnut, Apricot, Almond, Date]
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C [Walnut, Date]
- D Compilation error

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2020, 9, 31);
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}
```

- A 2020-10-01
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C 2020-09-30
- D Compilation error

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Month;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<LocalDate> dates = new ArrayList<>();
        dates.add(LocalDate.parse("2018-07-11"));
        dates.add(LocalDate.parse("1919-02-25"));
        dates.add(LocalDate.of(2020, 4, 8));
        dates.add(LocalDate.of(1980, Month.DECEMBER, 31));
        dates.removeIf(x -> x.getYear() < 2000);</pre>
        System.out.println(dates);
}
A - [1919-02-25, 1980-12-31]
B - Runtime exception
C - [2018-07-11, 1919-02-25, 2020-04-08, 1980-12-31]
D - [2018-07-11, 2020-04-08]
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Period;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 11);
        Period period = Period.ofMonths(2);
        DateTimeFormatter formatter =
        DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("MM-dd-yy");
        System.out.print(formatter.format(date.minus(period)));
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - 11-11-12

B - 01-11-11

C - 01-11-12

D - Runtime exception

E - 11-11-11

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "java";
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("java");

        System.out.println(str.equals(sb) + ":" + sb.equals(str));
    }
}
A - false:false
B - Compilation error
C - false:true
D - true:false
E - true:true
```

Consider below code:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(100);
        System.out.println(sb.length() + ":" +
        sb.toString().length());
    }
}
```

- A 100:0
- B 16:0
- C 0:0
- D 16:16
- E 100:100

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Predicate;
class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private double salary;
    public Employee(String name, int age, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
   public int getAge() {
        return age;
   public double getSalary() {
        return salary;
   public String toString() {
        return name;
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        List<Employee> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Employee("James", 25, 15000));
        list.add(new Employee("Lucy", 23, 12000));
        list.add(new Employee("Bill", 27, 10000));
        list.add(new Employee("Jack", 19, 5000));
        list.add(new Employee("Liya", 20, 8000));
        process(list, /*INSERT*/);
        System.out.println(list);
    }
    private static void process(List<Employee> list,
        Predicate<Employee> predicate) {
```

```
Iterator<Employee> iterator = list.iterator();
while(iterator.hasNext()) {
    if(predicate.test(iterator.next()))
    iterator.remove();
    }
}
```

Which of the following lambda expressions, if used to replace /INSERT/, prints [Jack, Liya] on to the console? Select ALL that apply.

```
A - e -> e.getSalary() >= 10000

B - e -> e.getSalary() >= 10000

C - e -> { e.getSalary() >= 10000 }

D - (Employee e) -> { return e.getSalary() >= 10000; }

E - (e) -> { e.getSalary() >= 10000; }
```

Consider below code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();
        list1.add("A");
        list1.add("D");

        List<String> list2 = new ArrayList<>();
        list2.add("B");
        list2.add("C");

        list1.addAll(1, list2);

        System.out.println(list1);
    }
}
```

```
A - [A, B, C, D]
B - [A, D, B, C]
C - [A, B, C]
D - [A, D]
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDateTime;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDateTime obj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println(obj.getSecond());
    }
}
```

Which of the following statement is correct?

- A Code fails to compile
- B Code compiles successfully but throws Runtime exception
- C It will print any int value between 1 and 60
- D It will print any int value between 0 and 59

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
class Counter {
    int count;
    Counter(int count) {
        this.count = count;
    public String toString() {
        return "Counter-" + count;
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Counter> original = new ArrayList<>();
        original.add(new Counter(10));
        ArrayList<Counter> cloned = (ArrayList<Counter>)
        original.clone();
        cloned.get(0).count = 5;
        System.out.println(original);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
```

- A [Counter-10]
- B Compilation error
- C [Counter-5]
- D An exception is thrown at runtime

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate newYear = LocalDate.of(2018, 1, 1);
        LocalDate christmas = LocalDate.of(2018, 12, 25);
        boolean flag1 = newYear.isAfter(christmas);
        boolean flag2 = newYear.isBefore(christmas);
        System.out.println(flag1 + ":" + flag2);
    }
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C false:true
- D true:false

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
class SpecialString {
    String str;
    SpecialString(String str) {
       this.str = str;
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Object [] arr = new Object[4];
        for(int i = 1; i <=3; i++) {</pre>
           switch(i) {
               case 1:
                   arr[i] = new String("Java");
                    break;
                case 2:
                    arr[i] = new StringBuilder("Java");
                    break;
                case 3:
                    arr[i] = new SpecialString("Java");
                    break;
            }
        for(Object obj : arr) {
           System.out.println(obj);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A -
Java
<Some text containing @ symbol>
<Some text containing @ symbol>
В-
null
Java
<Some text containing @ symbol>
<Some text containing @ symbol>
C -
Java
Java
```

```
<Some text containing @ symbol>
null
D-
null
Java
Java
Java
E -
null
Java
Java
<Some text containing @ symbol>
F -
Java
Java
<Some text containing @ symbol>
G-
Java
<Some text containing @ symbol>
<Some text containing @ symbol>
null
Н-
Java
Java
Java
null
```

A bank's swift code is generally of 11 characters and used in international money transfers. An example of swift code: ICICINBBRT4 ICIC: First 4 letters for bank code IN: Next 2 letters for Country code BB: Next 2 letters for Location code RT4: Next 3 letters for Branch code

Which of the following code correctly extracts country code from the swift code referred by String reference variable swiftCode?

```
A - swiftCode.substring(5, 6);
```

B - swiftCode.substring(4, 5);

C - swiftCode.substring(5, 7);

D - swiftCode.substring(4, 6);

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
        System.out.println(sb.append(null).length());
    }
}
A - 4
B - 1
```

- C Compilation error
- D NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

For the given code snippet:

List list = new /*INSERT*/();

Which of the following options, if used to replace /*INSERT*/, compiles successfully? Select ALL that apply.

A-ArrayList<String>

B-List<>

C - List<String>

D-ArrayList<>

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s1 = "OCAJP";
        String s2 = "OCAJP" + "";
        System.out.println(s1 == s2);
    }
}
```

- A true
- B Compilation error
- C OCAJP
- D false

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add("X");
        list.add("Y");
        list.add("X");
        list.add("Y");
        list.add("Z");
        list.remove(new String("Y"));
        System.out.println(list);
}
A - [X, Z]
B - Compilation error
C - [X, X, Y, Z]
D - Exception is thrown at runtime
E - [X, X, Z]
F - [X, Y, Z]
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Period;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("2000-01-01");
        Period period = Period.ofYears(-3000);
        System.out.println(date.plus(period));
    }
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B -1000-01-01
- C 1000-01-01
- D Runtime exception
- E 5000-01-01

```
import java.util.function.Predicate;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String [] arr = {"*", "**", "***", "****", "****"};
        Predicate pr1 = s -> s.length() < 4;</pre>
        print(arr, pr1);
    private static void print(String [] arr, Predicate<String>
        predicate) {
        for(String str : arr) {
            if(predicate.test(str)) {
                System.out.println(str);
        }
    }
}
A - Compilation error
В-
**
***
***
C -
**
***
D -
**
***
****
****
```

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");
        String s1 = sb.toString();
        String s2 = "Java";

        System.out.println(s1 == s2);
    }
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C true
- D false

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Predicate;
class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private double salary;
    public Employee(String name, int age, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
   public String getName() {
        return name;
   public int getAge() {
        return age;
   public double getSalary() {
        return salary;
    public String toString() {
        return name;
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        List<Employee> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Employee("James", 25, 15000));
        list.add(new Employee("Lucy", 23, 12000));
        list.add(new Employee("Bill", 27, 10000));
        list.add(new Employee("Jack", 19, 5000));
        list.add(new Employee("Liya", 20, 8000));
        process(list, e -> e.getAge() > 20);
    }
    private static void process(List<Employee> list,
        Predicate<Employee> predicate) {
        Iterator<Employee> iterator = list.iterator();
        while(iterator.hasNext()) {
```

```
Employee e = iterator.next();
    if(predicate.test(e))
        System.out.print(e + " ");
    }
}
```

- A James Lucy Bill
- B Compilation error
- C James Lucy Bill Jack Liya
- D Jack Liya

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String fName = "James";
        String lName = "Gosling";
        String name1 = fName + lName;
        String name2 = fName + "Gosling";
        String name3 = "James" + "Gosling";
        System.out.println(name1 == name2);
        System.out.println(name2 == name3);
    }
}
```

- A true true
- B false true
- C false false
- D true false

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ListIterator;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> dryFruits = new ArrayList<>();
        dryFruits.add("Walnut");
        dryFruits.add("Apricot");
        dryFruits.add("Almond");
        dryFruits.add("Date");
        ListIterator<String> iterator = dryFruits.listIterator();
        while(iterator.hasNext()) {
            if(iterator.next().startsWith("A")) {
                iterator.remove();
             }
        }
        System.out.println(dryFruits);
}
```

- A [Walnut, Apricot, Almond, Date]
- B [Walnut, Date]
- C An exception is thrown at runtime
- D Compilation error

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hurrah! I Passed...");
        sb.delete(0, 100);
        System.out.println(sb.length());
    }
}
A-0
B-16
C-StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime
D-19
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Integer> original = new ArrayList<>();
        original.add(new Integer(10));

        ArrayList<Integer> cloned = (ArrayList<Integer>)
        original.clone();
        Integer i1 = cloned.get(0);
        ++i1;

        System.out.println(cloned);
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - [10]

B - An exception is thrown at runtime

C - Compilation error

D - [11]

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("2018-1-01");
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - 2018-1-1

B - 2018-1-01

C - An exception is thrown at runtime

D - 2018-01-01

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Month;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<LocalDate> dates = new ArrayList<>();
        dates.add(LocalDate.parse("2018-7-11"));
        dates.add(LocalDate.parse("1919-10-25"));
        dates.add(LocalDate.of(2020, 4, 8));
        dates.add(LocalDate.of(1980, Month.DECEMBER, 31));
        dates.removeIf(x -> x.getYear() < 2000);</pre>
        System.out.println(dates);
    }
}
A - [2018-07-11, 1919-02-25, 2020-04-08, 1980-12-31]
B - Runtime exception
C - [2018-07-11, 2020-04-08]
D - [1919-02-25, 1980-12-31]
```

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        m1(null);
    }

    static void m1(CharSequence s) {
        System.out.println("CharSequence");
    }

    static void m1(String s) {
        System.out.println("String");
    }

    static void m1(Object s) {
        System.out.println("Object");
    }
}

A - String

B - Compilation Error

C - Object
```

- •
- D CharSequence

Consider below code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<StringBuilder> days = new ArrayList<>();
        days.add(new StringBuilder("Sunday"));
        days.add(new StringBuilder("Monday"));
        days.add(new StringBuilder("Tuesday"));
        if(days.contains(new StringBuilder("Sunday"))) {
            days.add(new StringBuilder("Wednesday"));
        }
        System.out.println(days.size());
    }
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B Runtime exception
- C 4
- D 3

Below is the code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        list.add(27);
        list.add(27);
        list.add(new Integer(27));
        list.add(new Integer(27));
        System.out.println(list.get(0) == list.get(1));
        System.out.println(list.get(2) == list.get(3));
    }
}
```

- A false true
- B true true
- C true false
- D false false

Consider below code:

- A P2Y1M0D
- B P2D
- C P12Y6M2D
- D P2Y1M

Consider the code snippet:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    List list1 = new ArrayList<String>(); //Line 5
    List<String> list2 = new ArrayList(); //Line 6
    List<> list3 = new ArrayList<String>(); //Line 7
    List<String> list4 = new ArrayList<String>(); //Line 8
    List<String> list5 = new ArrayList<>(); //Line 9
}
```

Which of the following statements compile without any warning? Select ALL that apply.

- A Line 9
- B Line 7
- C Line 8
- D Line 6
- E Line 5

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = " ";
        boolean b1 = str1.isEmpty();
        System.out.println(b1);
        str1.trim();
        b1 = str1.isEmpty();
        System.out.println(b1);
    }
}

A - true false
B - false false
C - false true
D - false true
E - true true
```

Consider below code:

Which of the following options can replace /*INSERT*/ such that on executing Test class all the array elements are displayed in the output? Select ALL that apply.

```
A - p -> p.length() >= 1
B - p -> true
C - p -> p.length() < 10
D - p -> !false
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Period;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 11);
        Period period = Period.ofMonths(2);
        DateTimeFormatter formatter =
        DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("mm-dd-yy");
        System.out.print(formatter.format(date.minus(period)));
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - 01-11-12

B - 11-11-12

C - 11-11-11

D - Runtime exception

E - 01-11-11

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.parse("1999-09-09");
        LocalDate d2 = LocalDate.parse("1999-09-09");
        LocalDate d3 = LocalDate.of(1999, 9, 9);
        LocalDate d4 = LocalDate.of(1999, 9, 9);
        System.out.println((d1 == d2) + ":" + (d2 == d3) + ":" + (d3 == d4));
    }
}
```

- A true:false:true
- B true:true:true
- C false:false:false
- D false:false:true

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(0, "Array");
        list.add(0, "List");
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A - [List]
B - [List, Array]
C - An exception is thrown at runtime
D - [Array]
E - [Array, List]
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>>();
        list.add("ONE");
        list.add("THREE");
        list.add("THREE");
        list.add("THREE");
        if(list.remove(2)) {
            list.remove("THREE");
        }

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C [ONE, TWO, THREE, THREE]
- D [ONE, TWO, THREE]
- E [ONE, TWO]

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
class Student {
     private String name;
    private int age;
     Student(String name, int age) {
         this.name = name;
         this.age = age;
     }
     public String toString() {
         return "Student[" + name + ", " + age + "]";
     public boolean equals(Object obj) {
         if(obj instanceof Student) {
             Student stud = (Student)obj;
             if(this.name.equals(stud.name) \&\& this.age == stud.age)
        {
                 return true;
         }
         return false;
    }
}
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
students.add(new Student("James", 27));
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
         students.remove(new Student("James", 25));
         for(Student stud : students) {
             System.out.println(stud);
   }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - Student[James, 27]

В-

Student[James, 25] Student[James, 27] Student[James, 25]

C -

Student[James, 27]
Student[James, 25] Student[James, 25]

D-

Student[James, 25] Student[James, 27] Student[James, 25] Student[James, 25]

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s1 = "OcA";
        String s2 = "oCa";
        System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
    }
}
A-true
B-Compilation error
C-false
```

D - None of the other options

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(null);
        list.add(null);
        System.out.println(list.remove(0) + ":" +
        list.remove(null));
    }
}

A - null:true

B - true:false

C - true:true
```

- D NullPointerException is thrown at runtime
- E null:null

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate newYear = LocalDate.of(2018, 1, 1);
        LocalDate eventDate = LocalDate.of(2018, 1, 1);
        boolean flag1 = newYear.isAfter(eventDate);
        boolean flag2 = newYear.isBefore(eventDate);
        System.out.println(flag1 + ":" + flag2);
    }
}
```

- A true:true
- B false:true
- C false:false
- D true:false

Consider below code of Test.java file:

F - An exception is thrown at runtime

```
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("2020-08-31");
        System.out.println(date.plusMonths(-6));
    }
}

What is the result?

A - Compilation error

B - 2020-02-29

C - 2020-02-30

D - 2020-02-31

E - 2020-02-28
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("1980-03-16");
        System.out.println(date.minusYears(-5));
    }
}
```

- A 1985-03-16
- B Runtime exception
- C 1975-03-16
- D Compilation error

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2020, 9, 6);
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}
```

- A 2020-06-09
- B 2020-6-9
- C 2020-09-06
- D 2020-9-6

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate joiningDate = LocalDate.parse("2006-03-16");
        System.out.println(joiningDate.withDayOfYear(29));
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - None of the other options

B - 2006-03-29

C - 2006-01-01

D - 2006-01-29

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Month;
import java.time.Period;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2000, Month.JANUARY, 1);
        Period period = Period.parse("p-30000y");
        System.out.println(date.plus(period));
    }
}
```

- A 28000-01-01
- B Compilation error
- C -28000-01-01
- D Runtime exception
- E 32000-01-01

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "Good"; //Line 3
        change(str); //Line 4
        System.out.println(str); //Line 5
    private static void change(String s) {
        s.concat("_Morning"); //Line 9
}
```

- A None of the other options
- B _Morning
- C Good_Morning
- D Good

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>();
        fruits.add("apple");
        fruits.add("orange");
        fruits.add("grape");
        fruits.add("mango");
        fruits.add("banana");
        fruits.add("grape");
        if(fruits.remove("grape"))
            fruits.remove("papaya");
        System.out.println(fruits);
    }
}
```

- A An exception is thrown at runtime
- B [apple, orange, mango, banana]
- C [apple, orange, mango, banana, grape]
- D Compilation error

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(1987, 9, 1);
        String str = date.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
        System.out.println("Date is: " + str);
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - Date is: 1987-09-01

B - Runtime exception

C - Date is: 01-09-1987

D - Date is: 1987-01-09

E - Given code executes successfully but output does not match with the given options

```
public class Test extends String {
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "TEST";
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test obj = new Test();
        System.out.println(obj);
    }
}
```

- A Output string contains @ symbol
- B Compilation error
- C Exception is thrown at runtime
- D TEST

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<StringBuilder> dryFruits = new ArrayList<>();
        dryFruits.add(new StringBuilder("Walnut"));
        dryFruits.add(new StringBuilder("Apricot"));
        dryFruits.add(new StringBuilder("Almond"));
        dryFruits.add(new StringBuilder("Date"));
        for(int i = 0; i < dryFruits.size(); i++)</pre>
            if(i == 0) {
                dryFruits.remove(new StringBuilder("Almond"));
         }
        System.out.println(dryFruits);
}
```

- A [Walnut, Apricot, Almond, Date]
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C [Walnut, Apricot, Date]
- D [Walnut, Date]

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(0, "Array");
        list.set(0, "List");
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A - [Array, List]
B - [List]
C - An exception is thrown at runtime
D - [Array]
E - [List, Array]
```

Consider below code snippet:

```
public static void process(/*INSERT*/ list) {
    list.add(100); //Line 2
    int x = list.get(0); //Line 3
    System.out.println(list.size() + ":" + x);
}
```

Which of the following options, if used to replace \slash INSERT*/, compiles successfully?

```
A-List
B-List<int>
C-List<Integer>
D-List<Object>
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("2018-06-06");
        date.minusDays(10);
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}
```

- A 2018-06-26
- B 2018-06-25
- C 2018-05-27
- D 2018-06-06
- E 2018-05-26

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(110);
        list.add(new Integer(110));
        list.add(110);
        list.removeIf(i -> i == 110);
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
A - [110, 110]
B - [110, 110, 110]
C - [110]
D - []
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("2000-06-25");
        while(date.getDayOfMonth() >= 20) {
            System.out.println(date);
            date.plusDays(-1);
        }
    }
}
```

- A An exception is thrown at runtime
- B Compilation error
- C System.out.printin(date); is executed 6 times
- D System.out.printin(date); is executed more than 6 times

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.Period;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate obj = new LocalDate(2020, 2, 14);
        System.out.println(obj.minus(Period.ofDays(10)));
    }
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B Runtime exception
- C 2020-02-04
- D 2020-02-03

```
import java.util.function.Predicate;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        printNumbers(i -> i % 2 != 0);
     private static void printNumbers(Predicate<Integer> predicate)
        for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {</pre>
            if(predicate.test(i)) {
                System.out.print(i);
        }
    }
}
A - 246810
B - 13579
C - 12345678910
D - 1357911
E - 1234567891011
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(100);
        list.add(7);
        list.add(50);
        list.add(17);
        list.add(10);
        list.add(5);
         list.removeIf(a -> a % 10 == 0);
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
A - Runtime Exception
B - [100, 7, 50, 17, 10, 5]
C - Compilation error
D - [100, 50, 10]
E - [7, 17, 5]
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
class Student {
     private String name;
    private int age;
     Student(String name, int age) {
         this.name = name;
         this.age = age;
     }
     public String toString() {
         return "Student[" + name + ", " + age + "]";
     public boolean equals(Student obj) {
         if(obj instanceof Student) {
             Student stud = (Student)obj;
             if(this.name.equals(stud.name) \&\& this.age == stud.age)
        {
                 return true;
         }
         return false;
    }
}
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         List<Student> students = new ArrayList<>();
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
students.add(new Student("James", 27));
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
         students.add(new Student("James", 25));
         students.remove(new Student("James", 25));
         for(Student stud : students) {
             System.out.println(stud);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
```

AStudent[James, 25]

```
Student[James, 27]
Student[James, 25]

B -

Student[James, 27]
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 25]

C - Student[James, 27]

D -

Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 25]
Student[James, 25]
```

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
interface Sellable {}
abstract class Animal {}
class Mammal extends Animal{}
class Rabbit extends Mammal implements Sellable{}
public class Test {
    {
        List<Animal> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Rabbit());
        List<Animal> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Mammal());
        List<Mammal> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Rabbit());
        List<Sellable> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Mammal());
    {
        List<Sellable> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Rabbit());
    }
}
```

Which of the following statement is true?

- A Only one initializer block causes compilation error.
- B Five initializer blocks cause compilation error.
- C Three initializer blocks cause compilation error.
- D Two initializer blocks cause compilation error.
- E Four initializer blocks cause compilation error.

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "Java Rocks!";
        System.out.println(str.length() + " : " + str.charAt(10));
    }
}
A - Compilation error.
B - An exception is thrown at runtime.
C - 11 :!
D - 11 : s
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Boolean> list = new ArrayList<>>();
        list.add(true);
        list.add(new Boolean("tRue"));
        list.add(new Boolean("abc"));

        if(list.remove(1)) {
             list.remove(1);
        }

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A [true, false]
- B [true]
- C Compilation error
- D An exception is thrown at runtime
- E [false]

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("SpaceStation");
        sb.delete(5, 6).insert(5, " S").toString().toUpperCase();
        System.out.println(sb);
    }
}
A - Space Station
B - Space Sation
C - SPACE SATION
D - SPACE STATION
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> trafficLight = new ArrayList<>();
        trafficLight.add(1, "RED");
        trafficLight.add(2, "ORANGE");
        trafficLight.add(3, "GREEN");
        trafficLight.remove(new Integer(2));
        System.out.println(trafficLight);
    }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A - [RED, GREEN]
B - [RED, ORANGE, GREEN]
C - Compilation error
D - An exception is thrown at runtime
E - [RED, ORANGE]
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final int i1 = 1;
        final Integer i2 = 1;
        final String s1 = ":ONE";

        String str1 = i1 + s1;
        String str2 = i2 + s1;

        System.out.println(str1 == "1:ONE");
        System.out.println(str2 == "1:ONE");
    }
}
```

- A true true
- B false false
- C false true
- D true false

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
        sb.append("0123456789");
        sb.delete(8, 1000);
        System.out.println(sb);
    }
}

A - An exception is thrown at runtime

B - 89

C - Compilation error

D - 01234567
```

Consider below Lambda expression:

```
Predicate predicate = s -> true;
```

Which of the lambda expression can successfully replace the lambda expression in above statement?

```
A - s -> {true;}

B - s -> {return true;}

C - s -> {return true}

D - s -> {true}
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>(4);
        list.add(0, "Array");
        list.add(2, "List");

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A [Array, null, List, null]
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C [Array, List]
- D Compilation error

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Good"); //Line 3
        change(sb); //Line 4
        System.out.println(sb); //Line 5
    }

    private static void change(StringBuilder s) {
        s.append("_Morning"); //Line 9
    }
}

A - Good

B - Good_Morning

C - _Morning
```

D - None of the other options

How many String objects are there in the HEAP memory, when control is at Line 9?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s1 = new String("Java"); //Line 3
        String s2 = "JaVa"; //Line 4
        String s3 = "JaVa"; //Line 5
        String s4 = "Java"; //Line 6
        String s5 = "Java"; //Line 7

        int i = 1; //Line 9

}
A-4
B-3
C-2
D-5
```

```
import java.util.function.Predicate;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
    String [] arr = {"*", "**", "***", "****", "*****",
         "*****"};
         Predicate<String> pr1 = s -> s.length() < 4;</pre>
         print(arr, pr1);
     private static void print(String [] arr, Predicate<String>
         predicate) {
         for(String str : arr) {
             if(predicate.test(str)) {
                 System.out.println(str);
         }
     }
}
A -
**
***
****
В-
**
***
C -
**
***
****
****
*****
D-
****
****
*****
```

Below is the code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

abstract class Animal {}
class Dog extends Animal{}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        List<Animal> list = new ArrayList<Dog>();
        list.add(0, new Dog());
        System.out.println(list.size() > 0);
    }
}
```

- A Runtime exception
- B Compilation error
- C true
- D false

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String fName = "James";
        String lName = "Gosling";
        System.out.println(fName = lName);
    }
}
A - None of the other options
B - false
```

D - Compilation error

C - true

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.parse("1980-03-16");
        LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.parse("1980-03-16");
        System.out.println(date1.equals(date2) + " : " + date1.isEqual(date2));
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - true : true

B - false: true

C - true: false

D - false : false

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Boolean [] arr = new Boolean[2];
        List<Boolean> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(arr[0]);
        list.add(arr[1]);

        if(list.remove(0)) {
            list.remove(1);
        }

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime
- B []
- C [false]
- D Compilation error
- E NullPointerException is thrown at runtime
- F [true]

Which of the following will give you current system time? Select 2 options.

```
A-
System.out.println(LocalDateTime.now());
B-
System.out.println(new LocalDate());
C-
System.out.println(LocalDate.now());
D-
System.out.println(new LocalTime());
E-
System.out.println(LocalTime.now());
F-
System.out.println(new LocalDateTime());
```

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> dryFruits = new ArrayList<>();
        dryFruits.add("Walnut");
        dryFruits.add("Apricot");
        dryFruits.add("Almond");
        dryFruits.add("Date");
        for(String dryFruit : dryFruits) {
            if(dryFruit.startsWith("A")) {
                dryFruits.remove(dryFruit);
            }
        }
        System.out.println(dryFruits);
}
```

- A Compilation error
- B [Walnut, Date]
- C An exception is thrown at runtime
- D [Walnut, Apricot, Almond, Date]

Which of the following method is declared in Predicate interface?

- A boolean validate(T t);
- B boolean test(T t);
- C boolean verify(T t);
- D boolean check(T t);

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>();
        fruits.add("apple");
        fruits.add("orange");
        fruits.add("grape");
        fruits.add("mango");
        fruits.add("banana");
        fruits.add("grape");
        if(fruits.remove("grape"))
            fruits.remove("apple");
        System.out.println(fruits);
    }
}
A - [orange, grape, mango, banana]
B - [orange, mango, banana, grape]
```

- C Compilation error
- D An exception is thrown at runtime

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2068, 4, 15);
        System.out.println(date.getMonth() + ":" +
        date.getMonthValue());
    }
}
```

- A April:4
- B April:3
- C APRIL:3
- D APRIL:4

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalTime;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalTime time = LocalTime.of(23, 60);
        System.out.println(time);
    }
}
```

- A 23:60
- B An exception is thrown at runtime
- C 00:01
- D 00:00
- E Compilation error

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String javaworld = "JavaWorld";
        String java = "Java";
        String world = "World";
        java += world;
        System.out.println(java == javaworld);
    }
}
```

- A World
- B Java
- C JavaWorld
- D false
- E true

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");
        List<StringBuilder> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(sb);
        list.add(new StringBuilder("Hello"));
        list.add(sb);
        sb.append("World!");

        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

- A [HelloWorld!, Hello, HelloWorld!]
- B [HelloWorld!, Hello, Hello]
- C [HelloWorld!, HelloWorld!]
- D [Hello, Hello, Hello]

Consider code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Character> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(0, 'V');
        list.add('T');
        list.add(1, 'E');
        list.add(3, '0');

        if(list.contains('0')) {
              list.remove(3);
        }

        for(char ch : list) {
             System.out.print(ch);
        }
    }
}
```

- A VETO
- B VTEO
- C Runtime error
- D VTE
- E Compilation error
- F VET

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.parse("1947-08-15",
        DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
        LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.parse("1947-08-15",
        DateTimeFormatter.ISO_LOCAL_DATE);
        LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.of(1947, 8, 15);
        System.out.println(date1.equals(date2) + " : " +
        date2.equals(date3));
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
```

A - true : true

B - false : false

C - false: true

D - Runtime exception

E - true : false

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        Integer i = 10;
        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(i);
        list.add(new Integer(i));
        list.add(i);
         list.removeIf(i -> i == 10);
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
A - [10, 10]
B - Compilation Error
C - [10, 10, 10]
D - [10]
E - []
```

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("B"); //Line n1
        sb.append(sb.append("A")); //Line n2
        System.out.println(sb); //Line n3
    }
}
```

- A BAB
- B AB
- C BABA
- D BA
- E ABBA
- F ABAB
- G ABA
- H Compilation error at Line n2

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.Period;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        Period period = Period.of(0, 1000, 0);
        System.out.println(period);
    }
}
```

- A p0y1000m0d
- B P0Y1000M0D
- C P1000M
- D p1000m

Consider below code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> days = new ArrayList<>();
        days.add("SUNDAY");
        days.add("SUNDAY");
        days.add("MONDAY");
        System.out.println(days.size());
        days.clear();
        System.out.println(days.size());
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - 20

B - 33

C - 30

D - An exception is thrown at runtime

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate obj = LocalDate.now();
        System.out.println(obj.getHour());
    }
}
```

Which of the following statement is correct?

- A It will print any int value between 0 and 23
- B Code fails to compile
- C Code compiles successfully but throws Runtime exception
- D It will print any int value between 1 and 24

DateTimeFormatter is defined inside which package?

- A java.time.format
- B java.time
- C java.util
- D java.text

Which of the method of String class is used to remove leading and trailing white spaces?

- A ltrim()
- B trim()
- C rtrim()
- D trimBoth()

Consider below code:

```
//Test.java
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate obj = LocalDate.now();
        System.out.println(obj.getHour());
    }
}
```

Which of the following statement is correct?

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DateTimeFormatter is defined inside which package?

- A java.time.format
- B java.time
- C java.util
- D java.text

Which of the method of String class is used to remove leading and trailing white spaces?

- A ltrim()
- B trim()
- C rtrim()
- D trimBoth()

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String word = "REBUS";
        /* INSERT */
        System.out.println(word);
    }
}
```

Following options are available to replace /*INSERT*/:

```
1. word = word.substring(2);
```

- 2. word = word.substring(2, 4);
- 3. word = word.substring(2, 5);
- 4. word = word.replace("RE", "");
- 5. word = word.substring(2, 6);
- 6. word = word.delete(0, 2);

How many of the above options can be used to replace /*INSERT*/ (separately and not together) such that given command prints BUS on to the console?

- A Four options only
- B One option only
- C Three options only
- D All 6 options
- E Five options only
- F Two options only

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "ALASKA";
        System.out.println(str.charAt(str.indexOf("A") + 1));
    }
}
```

- A-L
- B S
- C Runtime error
- D K
- E A

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /*INSERT*/ x = 7, y = 200;
        System.out.println(String.valueOf(x + y).length());
    }
}
```

Which of the following options, if used to replace /*INSERT*/, will compile successfully and on execution will print 3 on to the console?

Select ALL that apply.

- A double
- B long
- C byte
- D float
- E int
- F short

Consider below code of Test.java file:

- A TOMATO
- B OTAMOT
- C TAMATA
- D OTAMAT
- E ATAMAT
- F Compilation error
- G TAMATO

Given code of Test.java file:

E - [BBB, AAA]

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<StringBuilder> list = new ArrayList<>();
       list.add(new StringBuilder("AAA")); //Line n1
       list.add(new StringBuilder("BBB")); //Line n2
       list.add(new StringBuilder("AAA")); //Line n3
       list.removeIf(sb -> sb.equals(new StringBuilder("AAA")));
        //Line n4
       System.out.println(list);
   }
}
What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?
A - [BBB]
B - []
C - [AAA, BBB, AAA]
D - None of the other options
```

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
class A {
    public String toString() {
        return null;
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        String text = null;
        text = text + new A(); //Line n1
        System.out.println(text.length()); //Line n2
    }
}
```

- A Line n2 causes Runtime error
- B Line ni causes Runtime error
- C 4
- D Line n1 causes compilation error
- E 8
- F 0

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>>();
        list.add("P");
        list.add("O");
        list.add("T");

        List<String> subList = list.subList(1, 2); //Line n1 subList.set(0, "E"); //Line n2 System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - Compilation error

B - [P, O, T]

C - An exception is thrown by Line n2

D - [P, E, T]

Consider below code snippet:

```
import java.util.*;
class Father {}
class Son extends Father {}
class GrandSon extends Son {}
abstract class Super {
    abstract List<Father> get();
}
class Sub extends Super {
    /*INSERT*/
}
```

And the definitions of get() method:

- List get() {return null;}
- 2. ArrayList get() {return null;}
- 3. List get() {return null;}
- 4. ArrayList get() {return null;}
- 5. List get() {return null;}
- 6. ArrayList get() {return null;}
- 7. List get() {return null;}
- 8. ArrayList get() {return null;}

How many definitions of get() method can replace /INSERT/ such that there is no compilation error?

- A Three definitions
- B One definition
- C Five definitions
- D Seven definitions
- E Six definitions
- F Eight definitions

- G Two definitions
- H Four definitions

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s1 = "OCP";
        String s2 = "ocp";
        System.out.println(/*INSERT*/);
    }
}
```

Which of the following options, if used to replace /INSERT/, will compile successfully and on execution will print true on to the console?

Select ALL that apply.

```
A - s1.length() == s2.length()
B - s1.contentEquals(s2)
C - s1.equals(s2.toUpper())
D - s1.equalsignoreCase(s2)
E - s1.equals(s2)
```

F - s2.equals(s1.toLower())

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean flag1 = "Java" == "Java".replace('J', 'J'); //Line n1
        boolean flag2 = "Java" == "Java".replace("J", "J"); //Line n2
        System.out.println(flag1 && flag2);
    }
}
```

- A true
- B false
- C Line n1 causes compilation error
- D Line n2 causes compilation error

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
import java.time.LocalDate;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.parse("1983-06-30");
        System.out.println(date.plusMonths(8));
    }
}

What is the result?

A - 1983-02-30

B - 1983-02-28

C - 1984-02-28

D - An exception is thrown at runtime

E - 1984-02-30

F - 1983-02-29

G - 1984-02-29
```

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
        byte b = 10;
        list.add(b); //Line n1
        int mul = list.get(0) * list.get(0); //Line n2
        System.out.println(mul);
    }
}
```

- A Line n2 causes compilation error
- B Line n1 causes compilation error
- C 10
- D 100
- E An exception is thrown at runtime

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list;
        list = new ArrayList<>(); //Line n1
        list.add("A");
        list.add("E");
        list.add("I");
        list.add("U");
        list.add("U");
        list.addAll(list.subList(0, 4)); //Line n2
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

What will be the result of compiling and executing Test class?

A - Line n1 causes compilation error

```
B - [A, E, I, O, U, A, E, I, O]
```

C - [A, E, I, O, U]

D - Line n2 causes compilation error

E - An exception is thrown at runtime by Line n2

F - [A, E, I, O, U, A, E, I, O, U]

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        String text = "ONE ";
        System.out.println(text.concat(text.concat("ELEVEN ")).trim());
    }
}
```

- A ONE ONE ELEVEN
- B ONE ELEVEN
- C ONE ELEVEN ONE ELEVEN
- D ONE ELEVEN ONE

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        String text = "RISE ";
        text = text + (text = "ABOVE ");
        System.out.println(text);
    }
}
```

- A RISE RISE ABOVE
- B RISE ABOVE RISE
- C RISE ABOVE
- D ABOVE ABOVE

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "Game on"; //Line n1
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(str); //Line n2

        System.out.println(str.contentEquals(sb)); //Line n3
        System.out.println(sb.contentEquals(str)); //Line n4
        System.out.println(sb.equals(str)); //Line n5
        System.out.println(str.equals(sb)); //Line n6
    }
}
```

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A No compilation error
- B Four statements cause compilation error
- C Only one statement causes compilation error
- D Two statements cause compilation error
- E Three statements cause compilation error

Below is the code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<String> places = new ArrayList<>();
       places.add("Austin");
       places.add("0kinawa");
       places.add("Giza");
       places.add("Manila");
       places.add("Batam");
       places.add("Giza");
       if(places.remove("Giza"))
           places.remove("Austin");
       System.out.println(places);
   }
}
```

- A [Austin, Okinawa, Manila, Batam]
- B [Okinawa, Giza, Manila, Batam]
- C Compilation error
- D [Okinawa, Manila, Batam, Giza]
- E An exception is thrown at runtime
- F [Okinawa, Manila, Batam]
- G [Austin, Okinawa, Giza, Manila, Batam, Giza]
- H [Austin, Okinawa, Manila, Batam, Giza]

Consider below code fragment:

D - MISSS

```
String place = "MISSS";
System.out.println(place.replace("SS", "T"));
What is the output?
A - MIST
B - MIT
C - MITS
```

Given code of Test.java file:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Predicate;
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<String> words = new ArrayList<>();
       words.add("A");
       words.add("an");
       words.add("the");
       words.add("when");
       words.add("what");
       words.add("Where");
       words.add("whether");
       processStringArray(words, /*INSERT*/);
   private static void processStringArray(List<String> list,
        Predicate<String> predicate) {
       for(String str : list) {
           if(predicate.test(str)) {
               System.out.println(str);
       }
   }
```

Which of the following options can replace /*INSERT*/ such that on executing Test class all the list elements are displayed in the output?

Select ALL that apply.

```
A - p -> true

B - (String p) -> p.length() < 100

C - String p -> p.length() > 0

D - p -> !!!!true

E - p -> p.length() >= 1

F - p -> p.length() < 7

G - p -> !!false
```

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "PANIC";
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("THET");
        System.out.println(str.replace("N", sb)); //Line n1
    }
}
```

- A PATHETIC
- B Line n1 throws error at runtime
- C PANIC
- D Line n1 causes compilation error

Consider below code of Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String [] arr = {"1st", "2nd", "3rd", "4th", "5th"};
        String place = "faraway";
        System.out.println(arr[place.indexOf("a", 3)]); //Line n1
    }
}
```

- A An exception is raised by Line n1
- B 3rd
- C 2nd
- D 1st
- E 4th
- F 5th